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(54) **METHOD FOR MAINTAINING A MACHINE
HAVING A ROTOR AND A STATOR**

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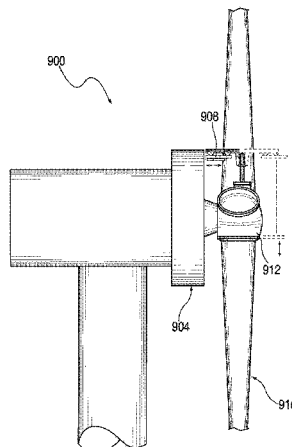
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods of precisely positioning a rotor of a machine into one
or more service positions for the purpose of servicing the
machine. In some embodiments, the machine includes A rotor
and a stator segmented into multiple removable stator mod-
ules. During servicing, a stator-module replacement tool is
precisely located in any one or more of multiple service
positions corresponding to the multiple stator modules by
selectively energizing the machine. In other embodiments,
the machine includes a stator and a rotor having multiple
removable permanent magnets corresponding respectively to
multiple service positions. During servicing, the rotor is pre-
cisely located in any one or more of multiple service positions
corresponding to the permanent magnets by selectively ener-
gizing the machine. A servicing control system is disclosed
for controlling the excitation of a machine stator in a manner
that effects precise positioning of the rotor into a selected
service position.

19 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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H02K 15/02 (2006.01)
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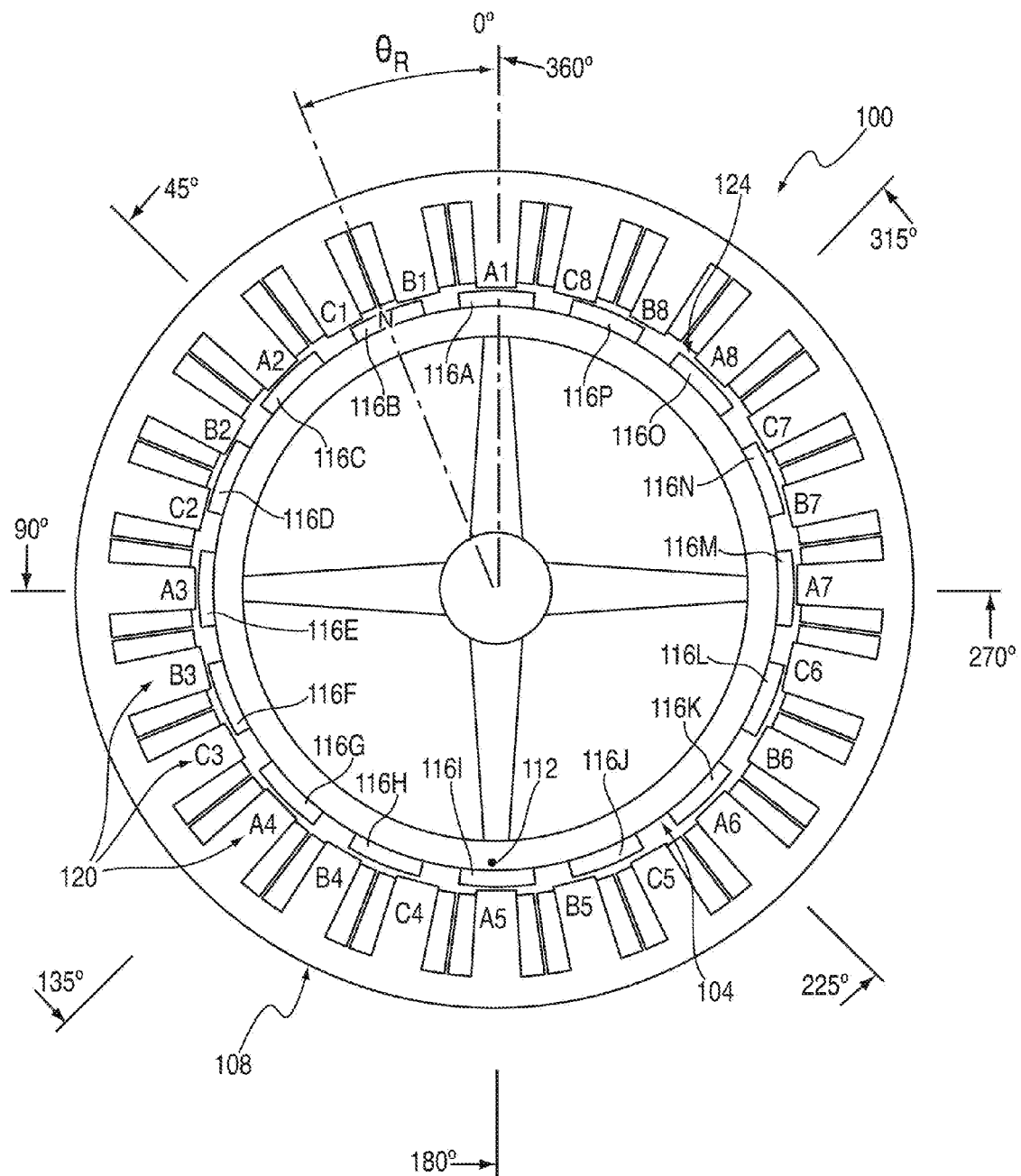


FIG. 1

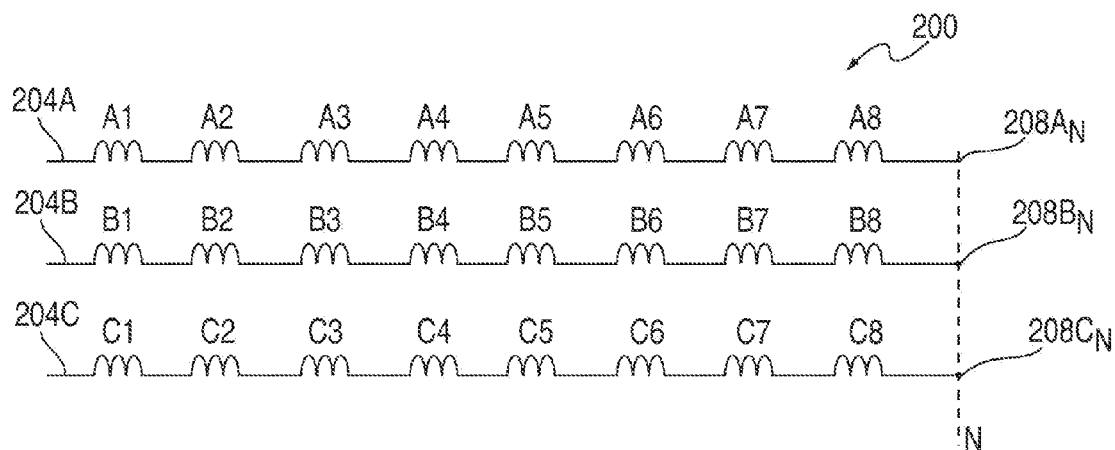


FIG. 2

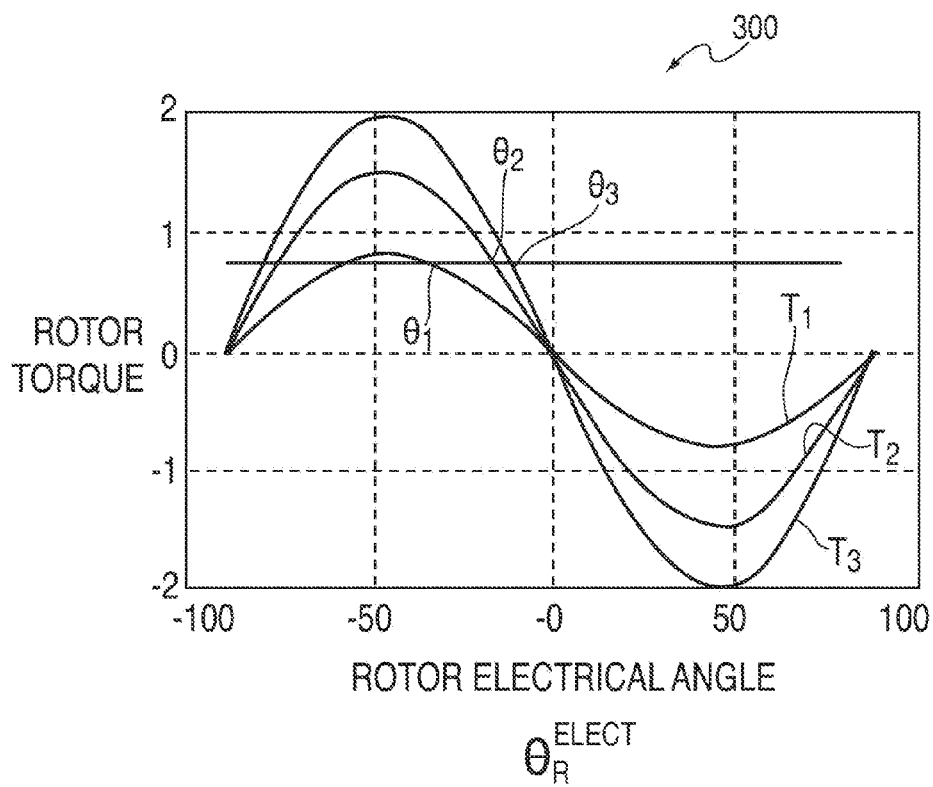


FIG. 3

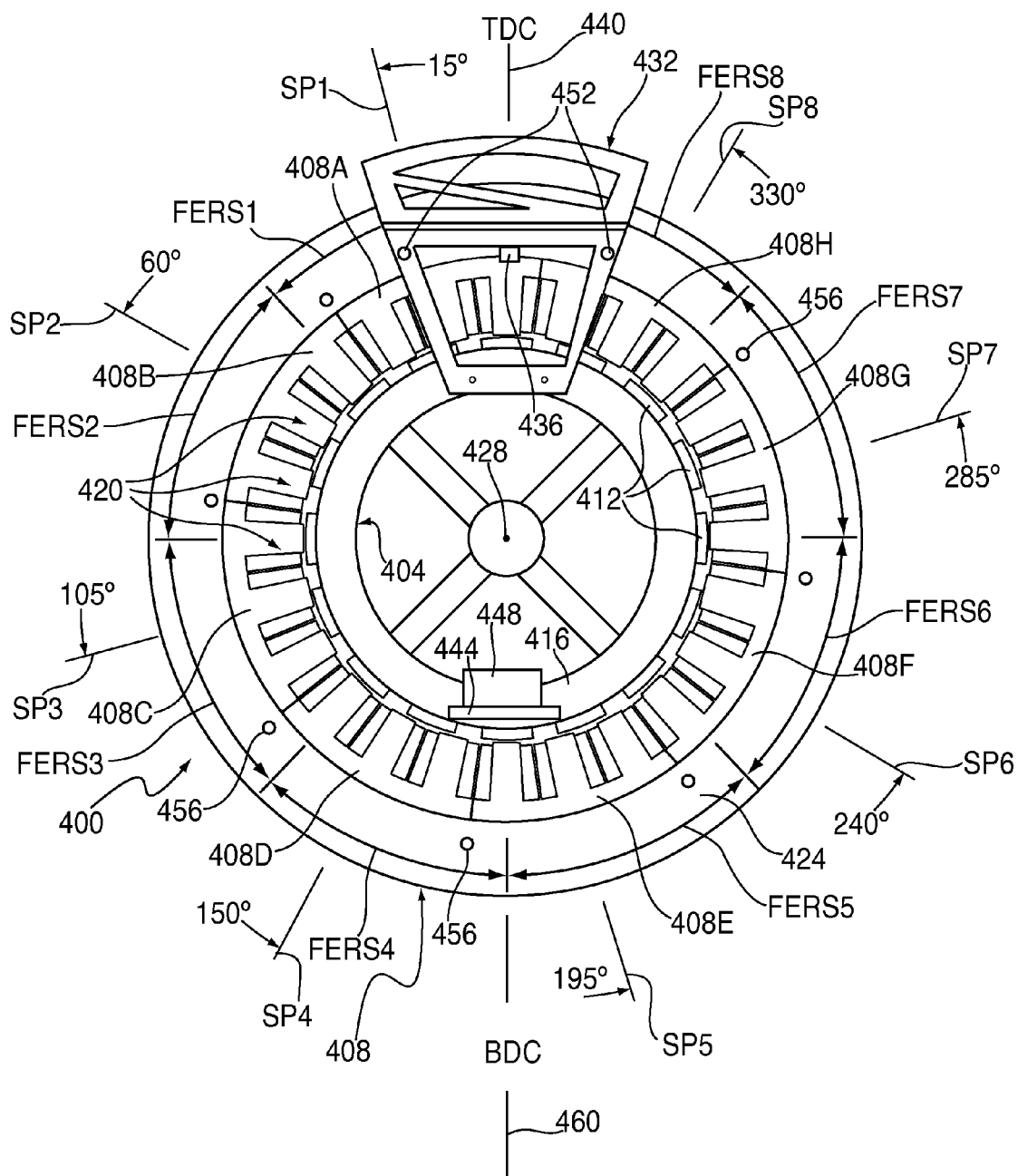


FIG. 4A

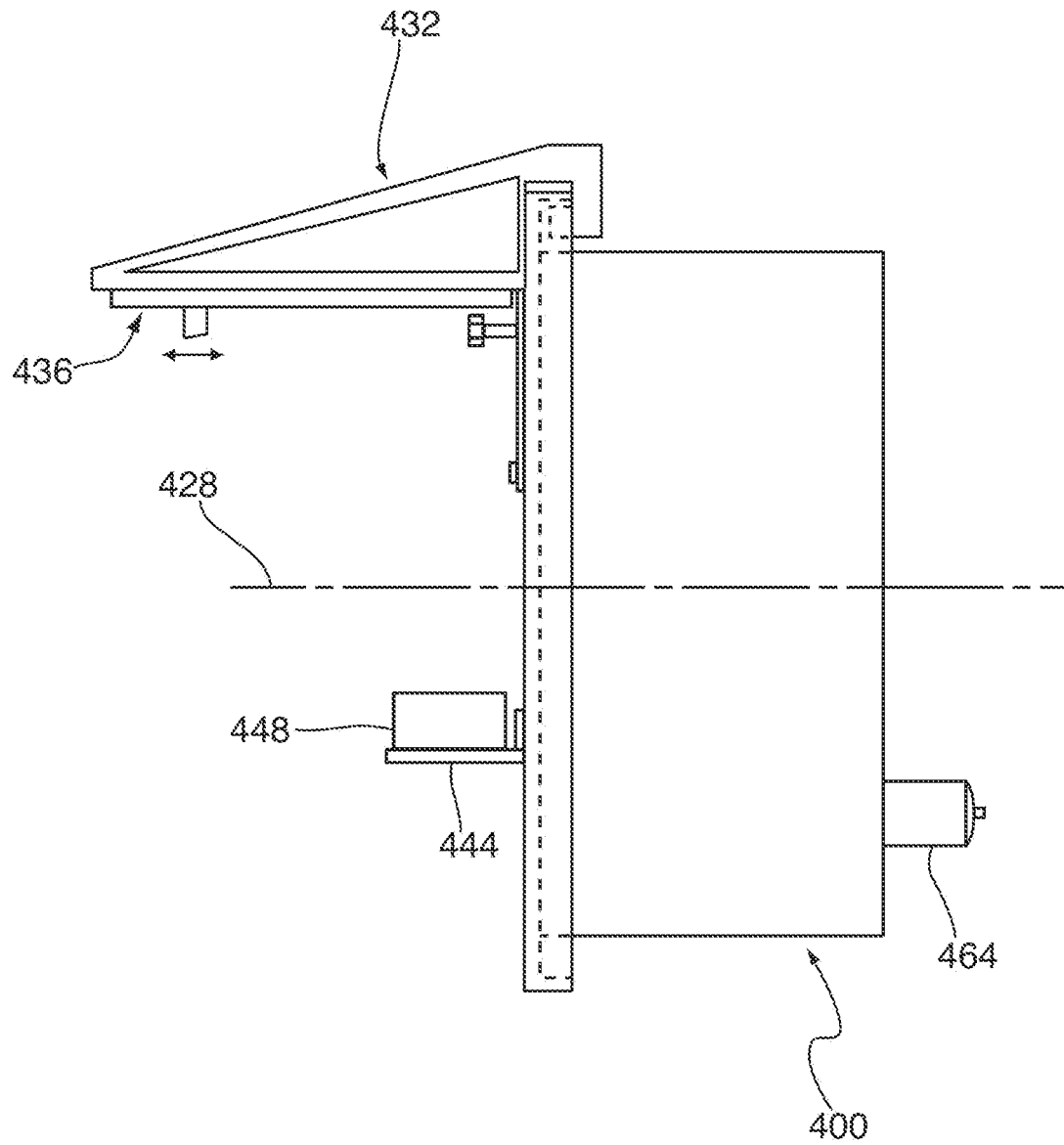


FIG. 4B

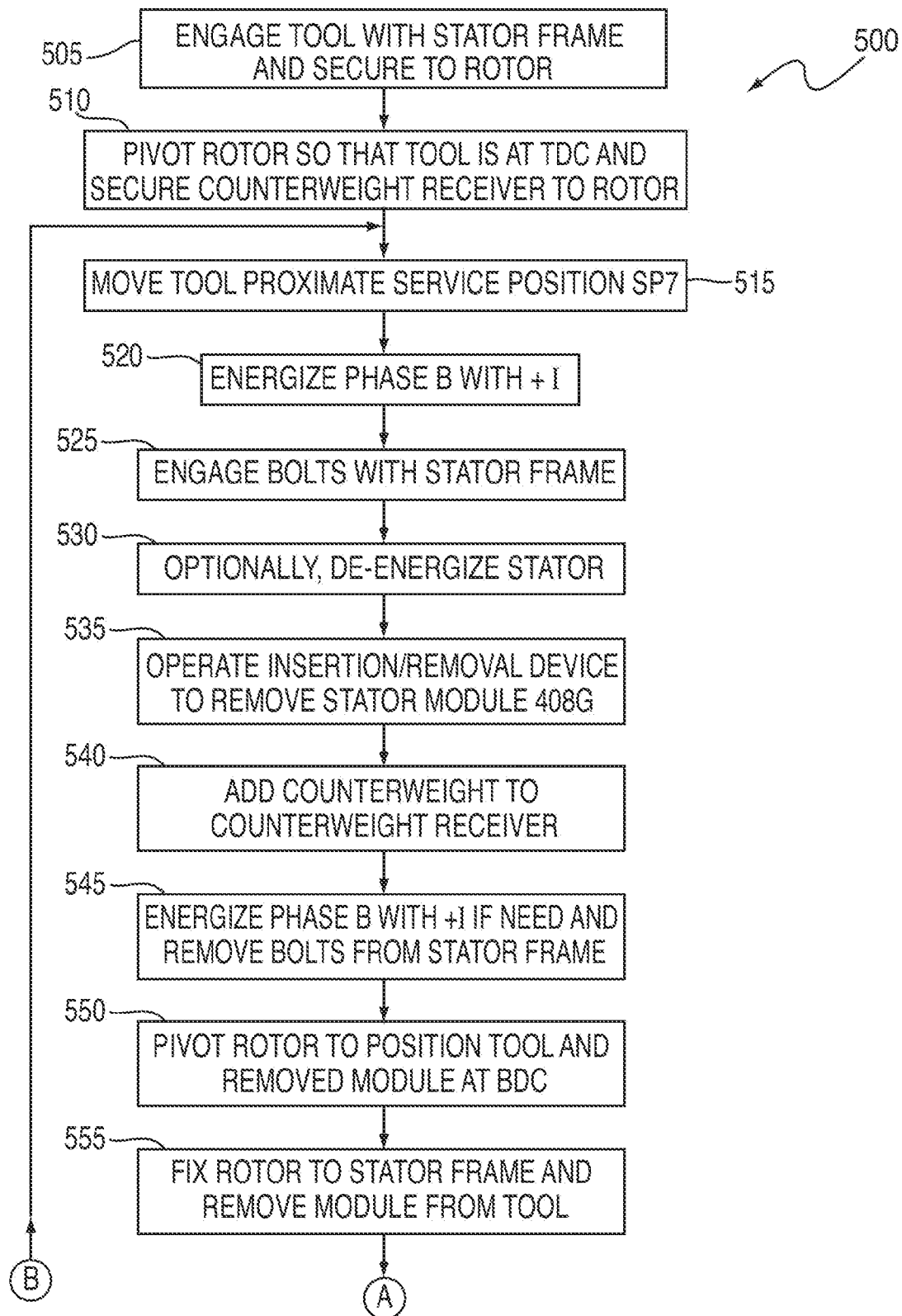


FIG. 5A

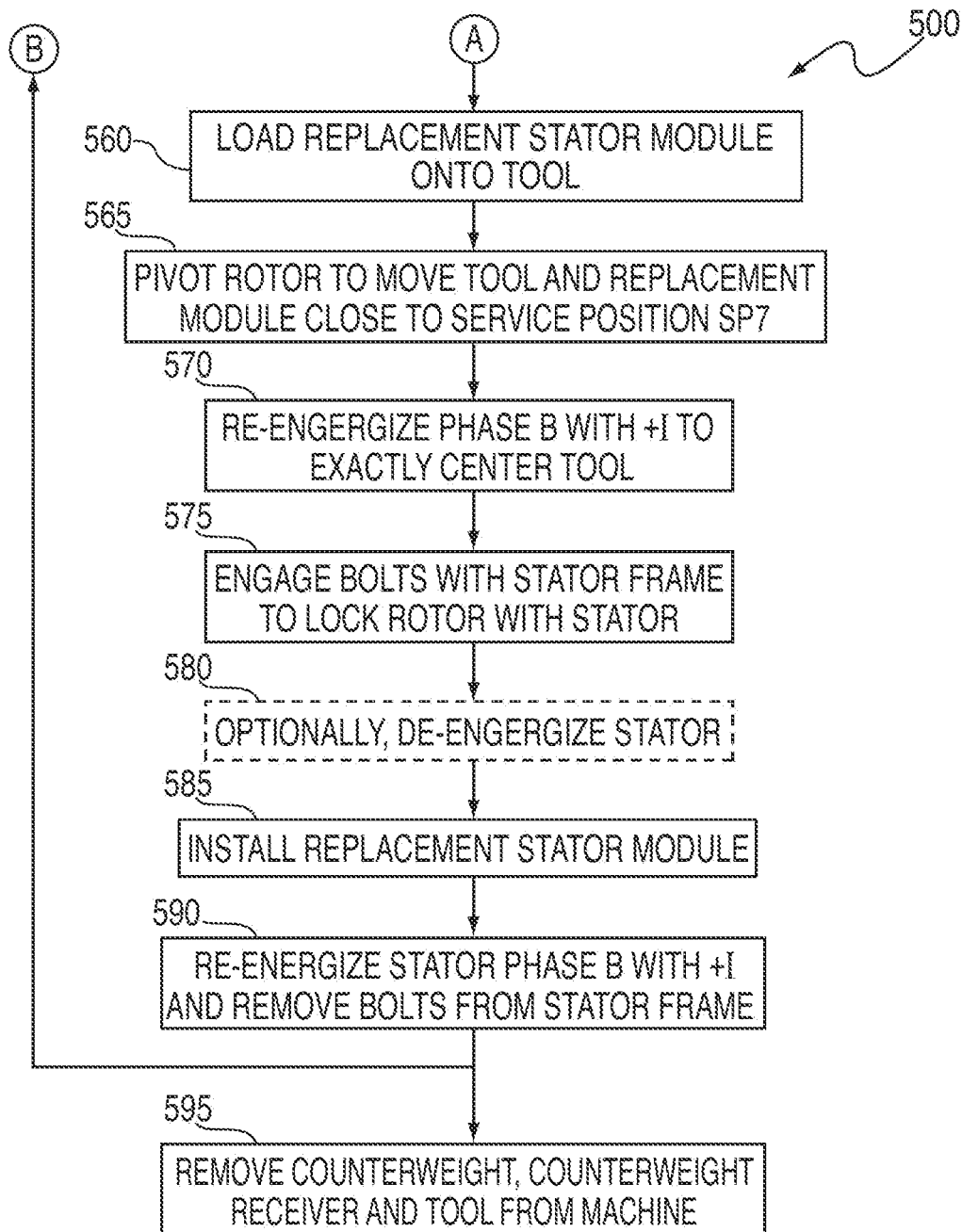
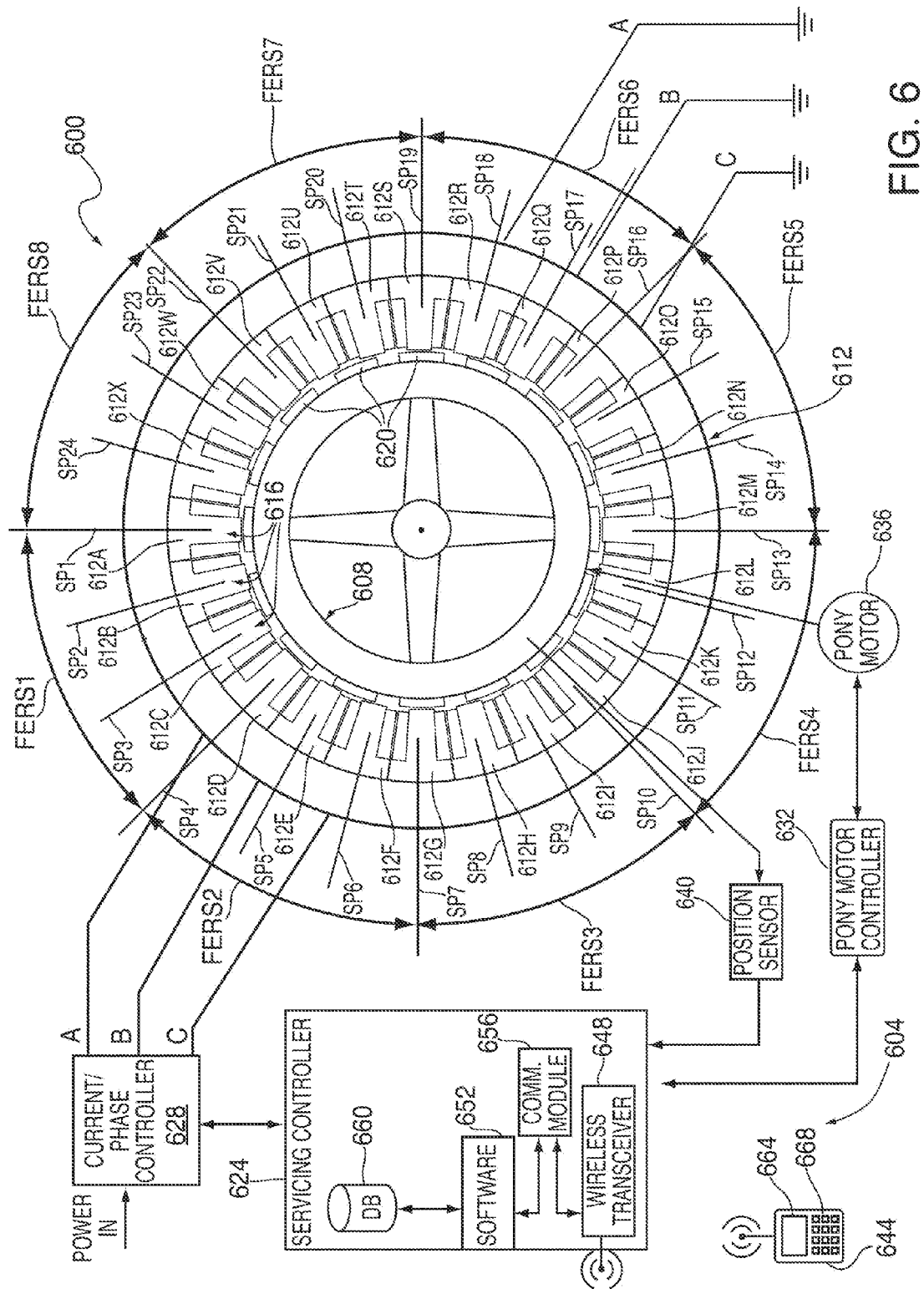


FIG. 5B



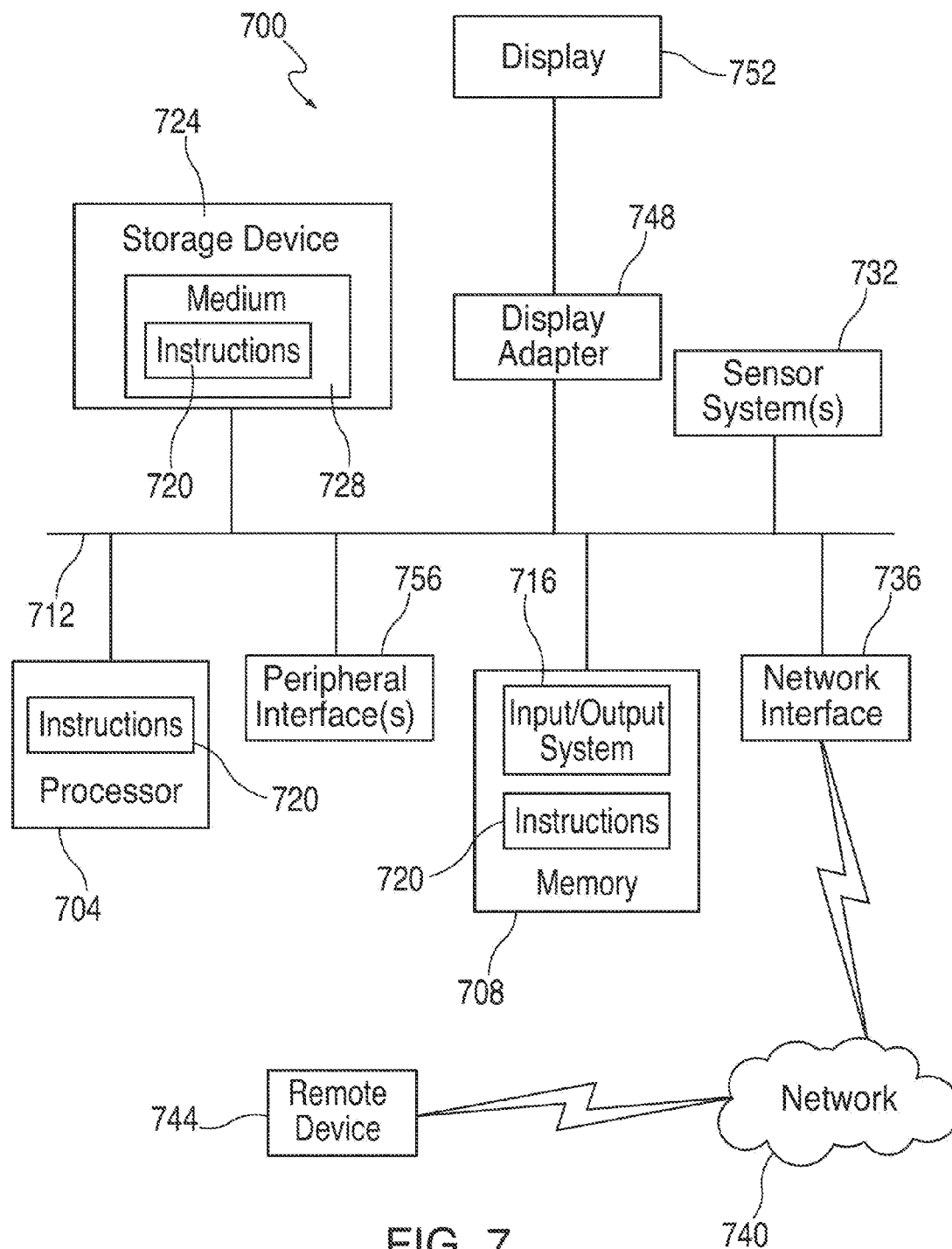


FIG. 7

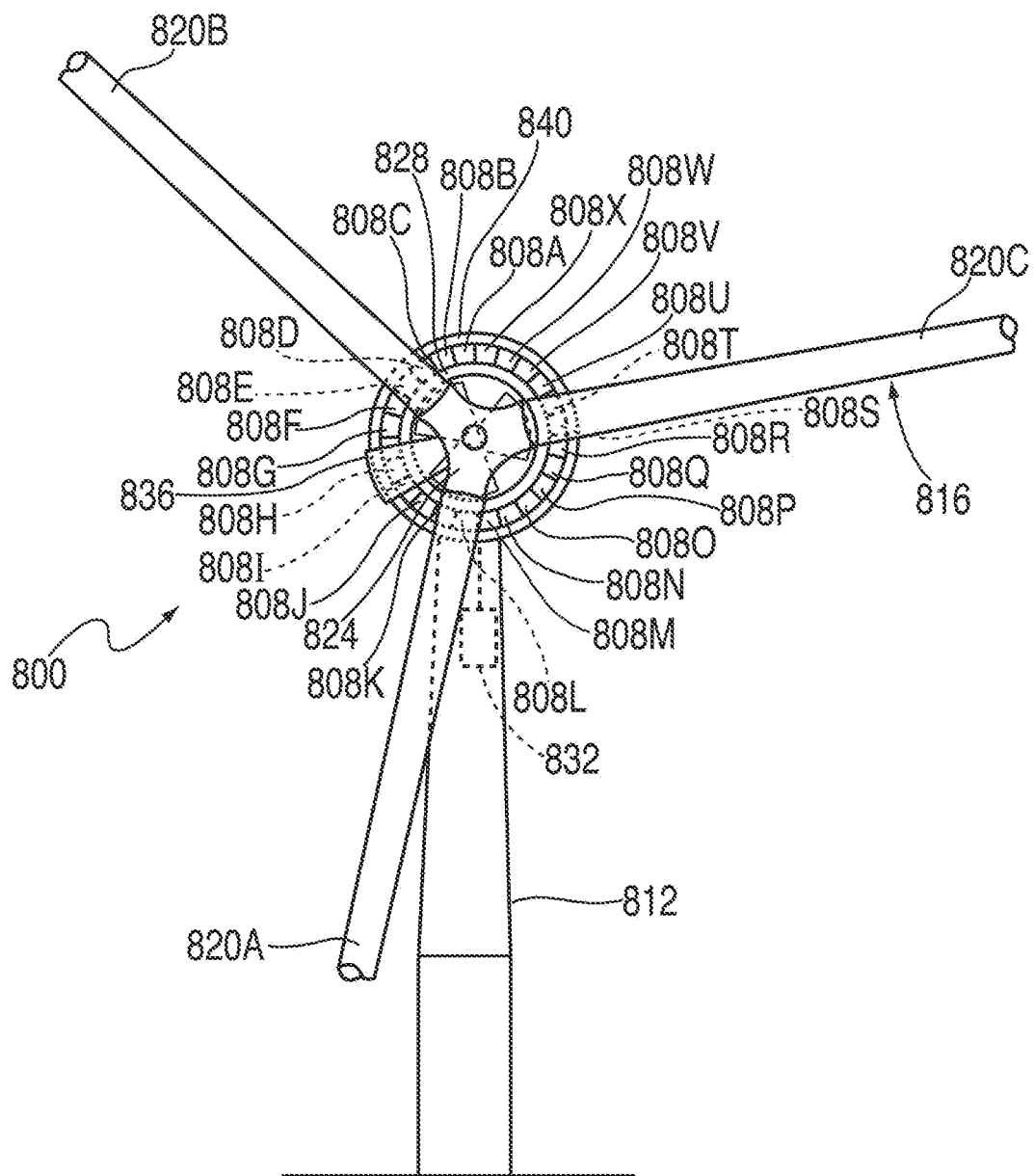


FIG. 8

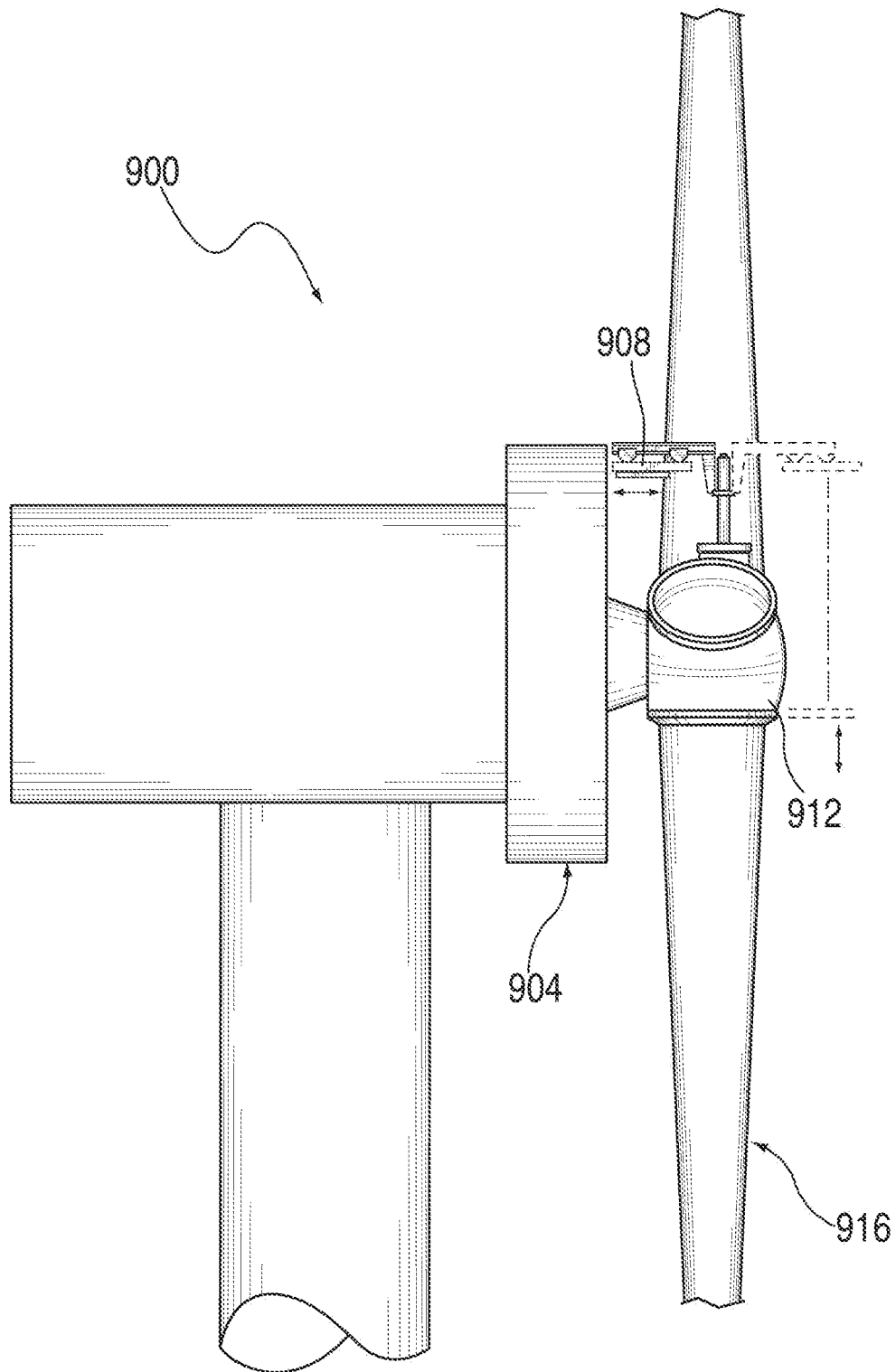


FIG. 9

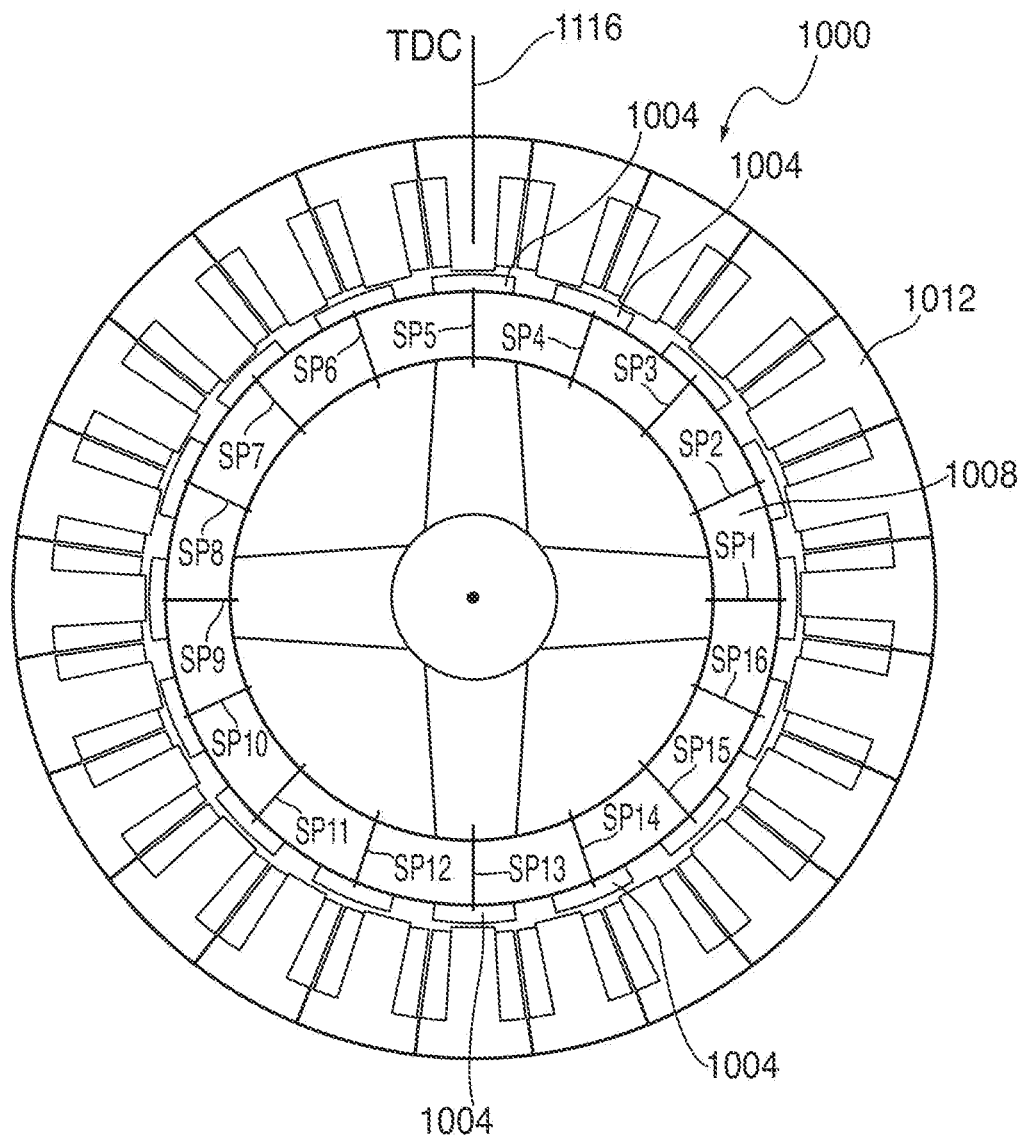


FIG. 10

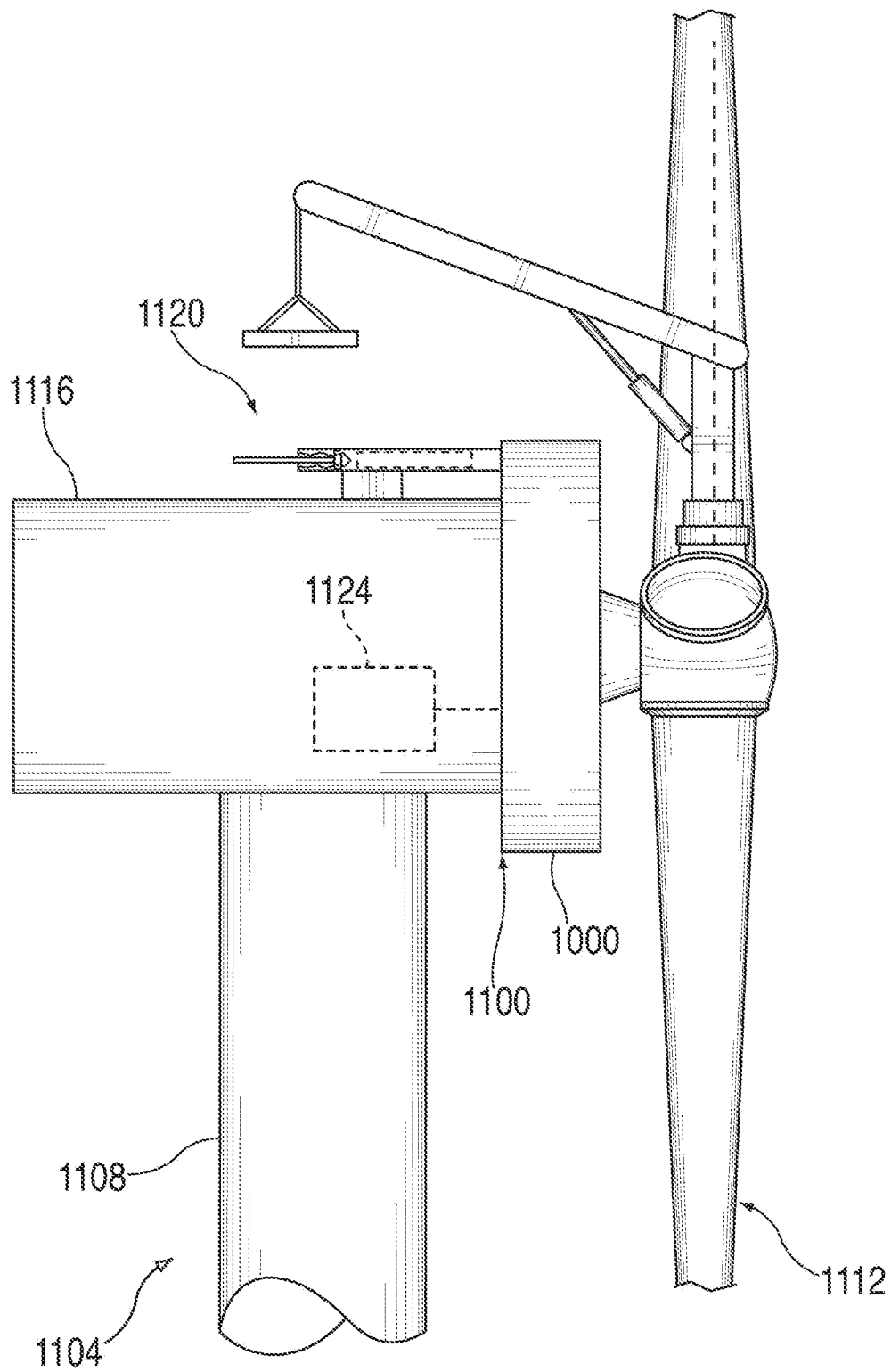


FIG. 11

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METHOD FOR MAINTAINING A MACHINE HAVING A ROTOR AND A STATOR

RELATED APPLICATION DATA

This application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/385,703, filed on Sep. 23, 2010, and titled "Method and System for Maintaining a Machine Having a Rotor and a Stator," which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to the field of electrical machinery. In particular, the present invention is directed to a method and system for maintaining a machine having a rotor and a stator.

BACKGROUND

Stators and rotors of certain large machines (e.g., machines having a rotor diameter of 2 m or more) are often modularized to aid in their manufacture. As with any industrial equipment, stators and rotors require periodic maintenance and servicing over their lifetimes that can include replacing one or more of the modules. For example, dielectric breakdown in a particular stator winding will require that the corresponding stator module be replaced. This periodic maintenance can be difficult and expensive due to the sheer size and weight of the modules, especially for large machines.

The expense of maintaining and repairing such machines having modularized construction is compounded for electrical power generators used in wind power units (WPUs) that convert wind energy into electricity. These generators are typically supported at the tops of tall towers not only to provide clearance for the turbine blades, but also to locate the wind turbines high off the ground, water or other surface where wind speeds are characteristically higher. Because of this location, maintaining and servicing generators in WPUs can be more expensive, inconvenient, and dangerous than servicing a conventional generator. The expense and challenge are often further increased in the case of WPUs located in remote areas or on difficult terrain, such as hilltops, mountain ridgelines, or at sea.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

In one implementation, the present disclosure is directed to a method of servicing a machine having a stator and a rotor that includes a rotational axis. The method includes providing a service device operatively configured for servicing the machine, wherein the rotor of the machine has a service position associated with the service device; energizing the machine so as to position and maintain the rotor in the service position about the rotational axis; and when the rotor is in the service position as a result of the energizing, servicing the machine using the service device.

In another implementation, the present disclosure is directed to a system. The system includes a machine that includes a rotor and a stator having a plurality of windings spaced circumferentially from one another, wherein the rotor has a rotational service position associated with a service tool used to service the machine; and a servicing control system in communication with the machine, the servicing control system responsive to a rotor position request and configured to selectively energize one or more of the plurality of stator windings so as to position and maintain the rotor in the rota-

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tional service position in response to the rotor position request in preparation for servicing the machine with the service tool.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For the purpose of illustrating the invention, the drawings show aspects of one or more embodiments of the invention. However, it should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown in the drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a machine having a rotor and a stator, illustrating a method of precisely positioning the rotor relative to the stator;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of the electrical connections of the windings of the stator of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a graph of rotor torque versus electrical angle of the rotor for illustrating the effect of a rotor load torque on rotor position;

FIG. 4A is a front elevational view of a machine having a modular stator and engaged by a stator module replacement tool, illustrating a method of replacing a module of the stator; FIG. 4B is a side elevational view of the machine and tool of FIG. 4A;

FIGS. 5A-B contain a flow diagram illustrating a procedure for replacing one of the stator modules of the machine of FIGS. 4A-B;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a system containing a machine and a servicing control system for controlling the angular position of the rotor of the machine during servicing;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a system controller for implementing aspects of a servicing control system of the present disclosure;

FIG. 8 is a front elevational view of a wind power unit (WPU) that includes an electrical power generator and servicing control system that are similar to, respectively, the machine and servicing control system of FIG. 6 and has a stator-module replacement tool movably mounted to the stator frame of the generator;

FIG. 9 is a side elevational view of a WPU that includes an electrical power generator and servicing control system that are similar to, respectively, the machine and servicing control system of FIG. 6 and has a stator-module replacement tool mounted to the hub of the wind turbine;

FIG. 10 is a front elevational view of a machine having a rotor and a stator, illustrating a method of precisely positioning, in seriatim, multiple points on the rotor relative to a fixed location on the stator; and

FIG. 11 is a side elevational view of a WPU having a PM replacement tool mounted to the nacelle of the WPU.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates a machine 100, which has a rotor 104 and a stator 108 and is useful for describing a technique for precisely positioning a point on the rotor (such as point 112) relative to the stator. In this example, rotor 104 is a permanent magnet (PM) type rotor having sixteen surface-mounted PMs 116A-P, and stator 108 is a wound-core type three-phase stator having twenty-four core-windings 120. A machine having the configuration of rotor 104 and stator 108 shown is commonly known as a "24/16 pole surface PM machine." Rotor 104 and stator 108 are used to illustrate a method of precisely positioning point 112 on the rotor relative to the stator by controlling the excitation of core-windings 120. As those skilled in the art will readily appreciate, rotor 104 and stator 108 may be part of an elec-

trical power generator, for example, an electrical power generator of a wind power unit (WPU), or may be part of an electrical motor, for example, a motor for driving a ship's propeller, azimuth thruster or the like, among many other applications. Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that while rotor **104** is a PM-type rotor and stator **108** is a core-winding-type stator, the rotor and stator may be of any other suitable design.

The precise positioning of a selected point on a rotor, such as point **112** on rotor **104**, relative to a corresponding stator is useful in performing maintenance on the stator, rotor and/or other part of the machine of which the stator and rotor are part. For example, and as described below in detail, the rotor can be used to position a service tool at a particular service location for servicing the stator, and the rotor can also be used to position a part or point on the rotor itself to a particular location necessary for servicing of the rotor by a service tool. However, before proceeding to specific examples of implementing precision positioning procedures for servicing one or more parts of a machine, a detailed example of precision positioning techniques are described in the context of rotor **104** and stator **108** of FIG. 1.

For the sake of explanation, core-windings **120** are more particularly designated, respectively, as core-windings **A1**, **B1**, **C1**, **A2**, **B2**, **C2** . . . **A8**, **B8** and **C8**. In these core-winding designations, the letters indicate the power phases (i.e., "A," "B," and "C" phases) and the numerals uniquely designate the core-windings within each power phase. Because there are twenty-four core-windings **120** and three power phases are equally used, there are eight A-phase core-windings **A1-A8**, eight B-phase core-windings **B1-B8** and eight C-phase core-windings **C1-C8**. In the first of the following positioning examples, core-windings **A1-A8**, **B1-B8**, **C1-C8** are wired to corresponding respective power phases A-C as shown in a wiring configuration **200** of FIG. 2, with all of the phases sharing a common neutral terminal N. While wiring configuration **200** is shown for simplicity, those skilled in the art will understand that there are many other ways to wire core-windings **120** such that the core-windings can be used to precisely position rotor **104** relative to stator **108**. Further, those skilled in the art will understand how to implement the disclosed techniques and procedures using any one of those alternative wiring configurations.

Referring to FIG. 1, in machine **100** the locations of PMs **116A-P** define the locations of the magnetic poles of rotor **104**. In this example, the polarities of PMs **116A-P** are arranged so that the direction of the magnetic field in the air gap **124** (i.e., the space between rotor **104** and stator **108**) alternates from one PM to the next. Therefore, every other one of PMs **116A-P** is oriented so that its north pole is facing air gap **124** and the remaining ones of the PMs have their south poles facing the air gap. Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that other rotor configurations are possible and that this example can readily be applied to those other cases. Example machine **100** is a three-phase machine (phases A, B, C, as noted above), wherein core-windings **120** are tooth-wound windings defining concentrated stator poles.

In machine **100**, a rotor position angle, θ_R , is defined as the angle between the center of a particular north pole on rotor **104** (i.e., the center of one of PMs having its north pole facing air gap **124**) and the center of a particular core-winding **120** on stator **108**, as shown in FIG. 1. When $\theta_R=0$, a north pole on rotor **104** is aligned with one of A-phase core-windings **A1-A8**. As θ_R increases to 45° , rotor **100** completes a full "electrical cycle" or revolution since the rotation of the rotor by $1/8^{th}$ of a mechanical revolution completes a full electrical cycle because a "new" north pole on rotor **104** is now aligned

with the next A-phase core winding **A1-A8**. For an unloaded synchronous machine (PM or wound-field), the rotor flux vector will align with the next stator flux vector in order to be in a minimum torque orientation. When these vectors are aligned, there will be zero torque on rotor **104**. If the vectors are out of alignment, then there is a torque generated, which will rotate rotor **104** such that these flux vectors become aligned.

Referring again to FIG. 2, wiring configuration **200** includes terminals **204A**, **204B**, **204C**, with "A," "B" and "C" denoting, respectively, the A, B, and C phases, and terminals **208A_N**, **208B_N**, **208C_N**, which are the neutral connections that are normally connected together. In this first example, this connection is brought out as the neutral terminal N.

The stator flux vector position (electrical angle) is determined by the following complex vectorial summation:

$$\theta_{\text{statorflux}} = \text{angle}(I_A + I_B e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} + I_C e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}}) \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

where I_A , I_B , I_C are the stator phase current magnitudes and $\text{angle}()$ is the function that computes the angle of the complex argument. In this example, core-windings **120** are excited with a DC excitation to fix the rotor position angle, θ_R , to be a precisely known value (within an electrical cycle). Realizations of embodiments made in accordance with the present disclosure are envisioned to typically have flux values of phase currents of either 0, $\pm I$ or $\pm I/2$; however, depending on the electrical connections and current-control capabilities of a particular machine's excitation, other angles can be obtained. Since a key feature is the precise location of the rotor, such as rotor **104** of FIG. 1, these other angles might be less desirable for use because they will typically introduce additional sources of error in the rotor position angle, θ_R .

When a neutral terminal is available, such as in the present example with each of terminals **208A_N**, **208B_N**, **208C_N** being connected to neutral terminal N in FIG. 2, each of phases A-C can be excited independently. Assuming for this example that the phase excitation current is either 0 or $\pm I$, the following Table I shows the possible rotor position angle, θ_R , for the various combinations of phase excitation currents on the three phases A-C.

TABLE I

Phase A current	Phase B current	Phase C current	θ_R (deg.)
+I	0	0	0
0	0	-I	7.5
0	+I	0	15
-I	0	0	22.5
0	0	+I	30
0	-I	0	37.5

The delta-angle in this example is 7.5° and can be calculated for a general N-phase machine as follows:

$$\Delta\theta_R = \frac{180}{N_{\text{phase}} N_{\text{pole}}} \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

When a neutral terminal, for example, neutral terminal N of FIG. 2, is not available to allow a single excitation, then different rotor position angles, θ_R , are available. For example, Table II, below, illustrates this.

TABLE II

Phase A current	Phase B current	Phase C current	θ_R (deg.)
+I	-I/2	-I/2	0
+I	0	-I	3.25
+I/2	+I/2	-I	7.5
0	+I	-I	11.25
-I/2	+I	-I/2	15
-I	+I	0	18.75
-I	+I/2	I/2	22.5
-I	0	+I	26.25
-I/2	-I/2	+I	30
0	-I	+I	33.75
I/2	-I	+I/2	37.5
+I	-I	0	41.25

When there is a load torque on the rotor, such as rotor **104** of FIG. **1**, then the resulting position of the rotor will be adjusted from the no-load rotor position angle, θ_R , described above, based on the torque characteristics of the machine and the load torque. This is illustrated with FIG. **3**, which shows an exemplary graph **300** of rotor torque versus rotor electrical angle θ_R^{Elect} . In FIG. **3**, the rotor electrical angle $\theta_R^{Elect} = N_{poles} \theta_R$. The load torque is represented by the horizontal line T_{load} and the rotor torques for differing increasing currents I_1 , I_2 and I_3 are represented by curves T_1 , T_2 and T_3 , respectively. The intersection of rotor torque curves T_1 , T_2 and T_3 with load torque line T_{load} provides rotor angles θ_1 , θ_2 and θ_3 , respectively. FIG. **3** shows that increasing the stator current will reduce the sensitivity of angular positioning error due to rotor torque. Thus, the typical application will use large currents in order to increase the positioning accuracy to the desired level.

It is noted that FIG. **3** assumes a round rotor (i.e., non-salient-pole) machine for simplicity. Salient-pole machines have a reluctance torque that modifies the torque-angle curve slightly, but the same concepts apply. It is also noted that the foregoing concepts apply to salient-pole machines, PM machines, as well as field-excited synchronous machines (round rotor or salient pole). When extended to wound-field machines, there is an additional variable, i.e., the field current, in setting the curves of FIG. **3**. However, for a constant-field excitation, things are the same as in PM machine **100** examined. It is further noted that the foregoing concepts can be directly applied to reluctance machines. When applied to reluctance machines, instead of aligning the rotor and stator flux vectors, the rotor is aligned in order to produce the minimum reluctance path for the generated stator flux.

With the foregoing in mind, following are several examples of situations in which those precision rotor alignment techniques can be used in various methods for servicing a machine in which the techniques are implemented. Referring now to FIGS. **4A-B** for a first of these examples, FIGS. **4A-B** illustrate a machine **400** having a rotor **404** and a stator **408**. For the sake of the simplicity of tying the example of FIGS. **4A-B** to FIGS. **1** and **2** and Table I, above, machine **400** of FIGS. **4A-B** is likewise a 24/16 pole surface PM machine having the same rotor and stator polarities. Consequently, rotor **404** includes sixteen surface-mounted PMs **412** mounted to a rotor wheel **416**, and stator **408** includes twenty-four core-windings **420**. In this example, stator **408** is modularized into eight replaceable stator modules **408A-H**, each of which is removably secured to a stator frame **424** so as to be movable in a direction parallel to the rotational axis **428** of rotor **404** and is removable using a suitable stator-module replacement tool **432**. In this example, stator-module replacement tool **432** is linked to rotor **404**, so as to be movable

therewith, and movably secured to stator frame **424**. Stator-module replacement tool **432** includes an insertion/removal device **436** for pushing any one of stator modules **408A-H** into and pulling any one of the stator modules out of stator **408**. In this example, insertion/removal device **436** is driven by a suitable automatic actuator (not shown), such as a hydraulic actuator, a motor driven screw actuator, a pneumatic actuator, a rack-and-pinion actuator, etc. However, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that there are many types of actuators, either automatic or manual, that can be used with insertion/removal device **436**.

As mentioned, stator **408** includes eight stator modules **408A-H**, with each module having three core-windings **420**, specifically one of each of the three phases A-C. Consequently, each stator module **408A-H** defines a 45° arc of circular stator **408**. Relative to top-dead-center (TDC) **440**, the arc-center of stator module **408A** is 15° counter-clockwise (CCW) from TDC. This results in the arc-centers of stator modules **408B-H** being, respectively, 60°, 105°, 150°, 195°, 240°, 285° and 330° CCW from TDC **440**. In this example, in order to insert or remove a particular one of stator modules **408A-H** stator-module replacement tool **432** must be centered exactly at the arc-center of that stator module, so that each of the 15°, 60°, 105°, 150°, 195°, 240°, 285° and 330° CCW locations mentioned correspond to service positions SP1-SP8 of stator-module replacement tool **432** for servicing, respectively, stator modules **408A-H**.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, because stator **408** has eight poles as described above, a full 360° mechanical-degree revolution of rotor **404** equates to eight full 360° electrical-degree revolutions of the excitation of stator **408**, which are denoted as full electrical revolution segments FERS1-FERS8. As can be seen in FIG. **4A**, full electrical revolution segments FERS1-FERS8 begin, respectively, at 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° (mechanical) CCW, respectively, from TDC. Since the arc-center of stator module **408A** (also, service position SP1) is 15° from the 0° angle of both the mechanical and electrical reference point at TDC, service position SP1 is 15° (mechanical) (120° electrical) into full electrical revolution segment FERS1 in a CCW direction. Further, because there are eight like-size stator modules **408A-H** and eight full electrical revolution segments FERS1-FERS8 in stator **408**, the service positions SP1-SP8 fall at 120° (electrical) (15° mechanical) within each of full-electrical revolution segments FERS1-FERS8. Referring back to Table I, using wiring connectivity **200** of FIG. **2** wherein neutral terminal N is available to all three phases A, B, C, this means that once stator-module replacement tool **432** is located proximate the appropriate one of service positions SP1-8, only a phase B current of +I needs to be applied to stator **408** in order for the tool to be held precisely in that service position. Table III, below, illustrates the phase excitation and location information for each of service positions SP1-SP8.

TABLE III

Service Position	Phase A current	Phase B current	Phase C current	FERS	θ_R^{mech} w/in FER (deg.)	θ_R^{elect} w/in FER (deg.)
SP1	0	+I	0	FERS1	15	120
SP2	0	+I	0	FERS2	15	120
SP3	0	+I	0	FERS3	15	120
SP4	0	+I	0	FERS4	15	120
SP5	0	+I	0	FERS5	15	120
SP6	0	+I	0	FERS6	15	120

TABLE III-continued

Service Position	Phase A current	Phase B current	Phase C current	FERS	θ_R^{mech} w/in FER (deg.)	θ_R^{elect} w/in FER (deg.)
SP7	0	+I	0	FERS7	15	120
SP8	0	+I	0	FERS8	15	120

Depending on one or more factors, such as weight of each stator module **408A-H** and/or whether or not rotor **404** must be moved while a stator module is located in stator-module replacement tool **432**, the rotor may be outfitted, for example temporarily during maintenance procedures, with a counterweight receiver **444** to which a counterweight **448** can be added once a stator module is loaded onto the tool. In this example, counterweight **448** and counterweight receiver **444** are sized so that they balance, or fairly nearly balance, any torque applied to rotor **404** by stator-module replacement tool **432** and any stator module present in the tool so as to limit the amount of torque on the rotor.

FIGS. 5A-B illustrate a procedure **500** for replacing stator module **408G** (FIG. 4A) after machine **400** has been taken out of service for servicing. This example assumes that any panels (not shown) covering the portions of machine **400** to be accessed have been removed and that stator module **408G** has already been identified for replacement in some manner. As will be seen, this example also assumes that stator module **408G** is massive enough that it is desirable to lock rotor **404** from any movement by temporarily affixing stator-module replacement tool **432** to stator **408** at certain times during procedure **500** (the tool is already affixed to the rotor). In this example, this affixing is accomplished by temporarily bolting stator-module replacement tool **432** using bolts **452** and corresponding bolt holes **456** that are precisely located on stator frame **424** for this purpose. This example further assumes that 1) mounting of stator-module replacement tool **432**, 2) mounting of counterweight receiver **444** and 3) loading and unloading of a stator module to and from the tool all occur at bottom-dead-center (BDC) **460** of machine **400**. This need not be so in other embodiments.

Referring now to FIGS. 5A-B, and also to FIGS. 4A-B, at step **505** stator-module replacement tool **432** is movably engaged with stator frame **424** and is fixedly secured to rotor **404**. This step will typically involve pivoting rotor **404** so that a reference one of PMs **412** is located BDC such that stator-module replacement tool **432** is secured to rotor **404** at BDC **460**. This pivoting of rotor **404** may be accomplished in any number of ways, such as using a pony motor **464** attached to stator frame **424** and operatively engaged with the rotor. Alternatively, or in conjunction with operating pony motor **464** (FIG. 4B), machine **400** can be operated as a stepper motor of sorts so as to provide this gross positioning step. Manual techniques, such as using a hand crank, can also be used. Stator-module replacement tool **432** can be secured to rotor **404** using any suitable temporary fastening means, such as bolts. At step **510**, rotor **404** is pivoted so that stator-module replacement tool **432** is located at TDC **440** and then counterweight receiver **444** is fixedly secured temporarily to the rotor, for example, using bolts, while the receiver is at BDC. Again, the pivoting of rotor **404** can be accomplished using any suitable means, such as pony motor **464**, operating machine **400** as a stepper motor or a combination thereof, or a hand crank, among others.

After stator-module replacement tool **432** and counterweight receiver **444** have been installed, at step **515** the tool is moved to a location proximate its service position SP7, which

corresponds to stator module **408G**. For example, at step **515**, stator-module replacement tool **432** is moved within 2° (mechanical) of service position SP7. This step can be accomplished, for example, using pony motor **464**, by suitably energizing stator **408** to operate machine **400** like a stepper motor, by a combination thereof, or other suitable means. At step **520**, phase B of stator **408** is energized with a positive current, +I (see Tables I and III, above), so as to precisely position stator-module replacement tool **432** at service position SP7, i.e., at 120° (electrical) within full electrical revolution segment FERS7. While excitation of phase B continues, for example, for 20 seconds or more, so that stator-module replacement tool **432** is precisely aligned with the proper ones of corresponding bolt holes **456**, at step **525** bolts **452** are firmly engaged with the tool and the corresponding bolt holes to effectively lock rotor **404** to stator **408**. At optional step **530**, stator **408** is de-energized.

At step **535**, insertion/removal device **436** is operated to remove stator module **408G** and load it onto stator-module replacement tool **432**. It is noted that stator module **408G** can be disconnected from any connections to/on stator **408**, electrical or mechanical, at this or other suitable time. It is also noted that any electrical shunting, or bypassing, of core-windings **420** aboard stator module **408G** that is about to be removed can also be made at this or other suitable time. At step **540**, counterweight **448** is engaged with counterweight receiver **444** so as to counteract the weight of stator module **408G** just added to rotor **404**. At step **545**, phase B of stator **408** is again energized and bolts **452** removed.

At step **550**, rotor **404** is pivoted to position stator-module replacement tool **432**, and consequently removed stator module **408G**, at BDC **460**. At step **555**, rotor **404** is fixed relative to stator **408** while removed stator module **408G** is removed from stator-module replacement tool **432** and a replacement stator module (not shown) is loaded into the tool. This fixing may be accomplished, for example, by exciting phase C of stator **408** with a current -I (see Table I) while stator-module replacement tool **432** is in full electrical revolution segment FERS5 or bolting stator-module replacement tool **432** to stator frame **424** in the same manner as was done at service position SP7 when stator module **408G** was removed.

At step **560**, a replacement stator module (not shown) is loaded into stator-module replacement tool **432**. At step **565**, rotor **404** is pivoted to move stator-module replacement tool **432** back to at least close to service position SP7 using, for example, any one of the pivoting methods noted above. At step **570**, phase B of stator **408** is re-energized with a positive current, +I (see Tables I and III, above), so as to precisely position stator-module replacement tool **432** at service position SP7, i.e., at 120° electrical within full electrical revolution segment FERS7. While excitation of phase B continues so that stator-module replacement tool **432** is precisely aligned with the proper ones of corresponding bolt holes **456**, at step **575** bolts **452** are firmly engaged with the tool and the corresponding bolt holes to lock rotor **404** to stator **408**. At optional step **580**, stator **408** is de-energized. At step **585**, the replacement stator module is installed into stator **408** using insertion/removal device **436** and by making any necessary connections, electrical and/or mechanical, between the new stator module and stator **408**. At step **590**, stator **408** is re-energized (if previously de-energized) and bolts **452** are removed to free rotor **404** from stator **408**. Steps **515-590** can be repeated as necessary, or procedure **500** can proceed to step **595** wherein counterweight **448**, counterweight receiver **444** and stator-module replacement tool **432** are removed from rotor **404**. Of course, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that procedure **500** just described is merely exem-

plary and that many variations are possible once a basic understanding of concepts of the present invention is achieved.

FIG. 6 illustrates a machine 600 in combination with a servicing control system 604 configured to position the rotor 608 into each of a plurality of service positions, here, service positions SP1-SP24. For convenience, machine 600 is much like machine 400 of FIG. 4, except that instead of stator 612 being segmented into eight removable stator modules as in FIG. 4, stator 612 of FIG. 6 is segmented into twenty-four removable stator modules 612A-X, with each module consisting essentially of only a corresponding one of core-windings 616. Consequently, each of core-windings 616 is individually removable/replaceable in this example. The electrical and corresponding structural aspects of machine 600 are the same as machine 400. Therefore, rotor 608 has sixteen PMs 620 and stator 612 has eight full electrical revolution segments FERS1-8 based on the eight-pole nature of the stator (see FIG. 1 and corresponding explanation). With twenty-four stator modules 612A-X, there are twenty-four corresponding service positions SP1-SP24 of rotor 608, with each service position SP1-SP24 being centered on a corresponding one of stator modules 612A-X. As seen from Table I and FIG. 6, the three service positions within each of full electrical revolution segments FERS1-FERS8 are located at 0°, 15° and 30° CCW mechanical. Table IV, below, illustrates information for locating each of the twenty-four service positions of rotor 608 necessary for servicing the corresponding twenty-four stator modules 612A-X.

TABLE IV

Service Position	Phase A current	Phase B current	Phase C current	FERS	θ_{R}^{mech} w/in	θ_{R}^{elect} w/in
					FERS (deg.)	FERS (deg.)
SP1	+I	0	0	FERS1	0	0
SP2	0	+I	0	FERS1	15	120
SP3	0	0	+I	FERS1	30	240
SP4	+I	0	0	FERS2	0	0
SP5	0	+I	0	FERS2	15	120
SP6	0	0	+I	FERS2	30	240
SP7	+I	0	0	FERS3	0	0
SP8	0	+I	0	FERS3	15	120
SP9	0	0	+I	FERS3	30	240
SP10	+I	0	0	FERS4	0	0
SP11	0	+I	0	FERS4	15	120
SP12	0	0	+I	FERS4	30	240
SP13	+I	0	0	FERS5	0	0
SP14	0	+I	0	FERS5	15	120
SP15	0	0	+I	FERS5	30	240
SP16	+I	0	0	FERS6	0	0
SP17	0	+I	0	FERS6	15	120
SP18	0	0	+I	FERS6	30	240
SP19	+I	0	0	FERS7	0	0
SP20	0	+I	0	FERS7	15	120
SP21	0	0	+I	FERS7	30	240
SP22	+I	0	0	FERS8	0	0
SP23	0	+I	0	FERS8	15	120
SP24	0	0	+I	FERS8	30	240

In this example, servicing control system 604 includes a servicing controller 624, a current/phase controller 628, a pony-motor controller 632 for controlling a pony motor 636, a rotor position sensor 640 and a wireless user-interface device 644. Servicing controller 624 includes a wireless transceiver 648 for communicating wirelessly with wireless user-interface device 644, software 652 for controlling primary functionalities of servicing control system 604, a communications module 656 for enabling communications between software 652 and the wireless user-interface device

644, and a database 660 containing information needed for the servicing control system to perform the desired functions, such as position information contained in Table IV, above. Each of the components of servicing control system 604 is described below in more detail in the context of a specific example.

Servicing control system 604 provides an automated system for positioning rotor 608 at any one of its twenty-four service positions SP1-24 for the purpose of removing/installing/replacing any one of twenty-four stator modules 612A-X using a stator-module servicing tool (not shown), such as stator-module replacement tool 432 of FIG. 4, for example. By “automated” in this example it is meant primarily that all a user needs to do is input or select a currently desired one of service positions SP1-SP24 into servicing control system 604 and request that the control system position rotor 608 into that position. In this example, a user can perform both of these steps using wireless user-interface device 644, which may be any suitable dedicated or general-purpose mobile, portable or non-portable wireless device, as will be readily understood by those skilled in the art. Wireless user-interface device 644 can include a display 664, which the device may use to display a graphical user interface (not shown), and input means, such as a keyboard 668, touchscreen display, a combination of these two, or any other suitable input mean. Of course, alternative embodiments can implement hardwired user-interface schemes, if desired.

When the user inputs, for example, via wireless user-interface device 644, a desired service position, say service position SP18, and requests servicing control system 604 to position rotor 608 at the selected service position, the wireless user-interface device transmits the corresponding data/information to wireless transceiver 648, which in turn communicates the data/information to communications module 656. Communications module 656 then communicates the data/information to software 652, which then uses the data/information to execute the request. Assuming that the relevant point on rotor 608 is not already at or close to service position SP18, software 652 determines the current angular position of the rotor using data from rotor position sensor 640. Software 652 also uses positional information stored in database 660, such as the fact that service position SP18 is located at 30° (mechanical) within full electrical revolution segment FERS6, to determine how to control pony motor 636 to move the relevant point on rotor 608 from its current position to a position proximate service position SP18 so as to grossly position the rotor. Using that information and continual rotor-position data from rotor-position sensor 640, software 652 sends an appropriate signal to pony-motor controller 632 that causes pony motor 636 to move rotor 608 so as to rotate the relevant point on the rotor to a position proximate service position SP18.

When software 652 recognizes rotor 608 is suitably positioned from the rotor position data from rotor-position sensor 640, it retrieves information from database 660 regarding how to energize stator 612 so that the rotor is firmly held in service position SP18 by the energized stator. As seen in Table IV, service position SP18 is located at 240° electrical within full electrical revolution segment FERS7, which is achieved by exciting only phase C with +I. Consequently, servicing controller 624 sends a suitable signal to current/phase controller 628 that causes the current/phase controller to output 0 on phases A and B and +I on phase C. In this example, current/phase controller 628 continues this output until the user inputs another command requesting servicing control system 604 to stop holding rotor 608 at the desired service position, here, service position SP18.

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Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the foregoing example is merely illustrative of but one of many configurations of a servicing control system that can be made to implement servicing procedures of the present disclosure. Of course, numerous changes can be made to one or more aspects of the explicitly disclosed system. In some alternative embodiments, the system need not be as automated as in the foregoing example. For example, pony motor **636** and rotor-position sensor **640** can be eliminated and gross positioning of rotor **608** may be accomplished manually, such as by using a hand crank, come-along, or other manual means. In other alternative embodiments, the gross positioning may be accomplished by suitably energizing stator **612** to cause rotor **608** to rotate proximate to the desired service position. In those embodiments, servicing controller **624** can suitably control current/phase controller **628** to output the necessary currents on, for example, phases A-C. In still further embodiments, pony motor **636** can be controlled to assist such stator-assisted gross positioning. As can be appreciated, these are but a few of the variety of alternatives that can be implemented.

Referring now to FIG. 7, and also to FIG. 6, FIG. 7 illustrates an example of a machine/computing device, or “system controller” **700**, that can be used to implement a set of instructions for causing a servicing control system, such as servicing control system **604** of FIG. 6, to perform any one or more of the aspects, functionalities and/or methodologies of the present disclosure. System controller **700** includes a processor **704** and a memory **708** that communicate with each other, and with other components, such as current/phase controller **628**, rotor-position sensor **640**, pony motor **636**, etc., via a bus **712**. Bus **712** may include any of several types of communication structures including, but not limited to, a memory bus, a memory controller, a peripheral bus, a local bus, and any combinations thereof, using any of a variety of architectures.

Memory **708** may include various components (e.g., machine readable media) including, but not limited to, a random access memory component (e.g., a static RAM “SRAM”, a dynamic RAM “DRAM”, etc.), a read only component, and any combinations thereof. In one example, a basic input/output system **716** (BIOS), including basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within system controller **700**, such as during start-up, may be stored in memory **708**. Memory **708** may also include (e.g., stored on one or more machine-readable media) instructions (e.g., software) **720** embodying any one or more of the aspects and/or methodologies of the present disclosure. In another example, memory **708** may further include any number of program modules including, but not limited to, an operating system, one or more application programs, other program modules, program data, and any combinations thereof.

System controller **700** may also include a storage device **724**. Examples of a storage device (e.g., storage device **724**) include, but are not limited to, a hard disk drive for reading from and/or writing to a hard disk, a magnetic disk drive for reading from and/or writing to a removable magnetic disk, an optical disk drive for reading from and/or writing to an optical media (e.g., a CD, a DVD, etc.), a solid-state memory device, and any combinations thereof. Storage device **724** may be connected to bus **712** by an appropriate interface (not shown). Example interfaces include, but are not limited to, SCSI, advanced technology attachment (ATA), serial ATA, universal serial bus (USB), IEEE 1395 (FIREWIRE), and any combinations thereof. In one example, storage device **724** may be removably interfaced with system controller **700** (e.g., via an external port connector (not shown)). Particularly, storage device **724** and an associated machine-readable storage

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medium **728** may provide nonvolatile and/or volatile storage of machine-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, and/or other data for system controller **700**. In one example, instructions **720** may reside, completely or partially, within machine-readable storage medium **728**. In another example, instructions **720** may reside, completely or partially, within processor **704**. In yet other embodiments, instructions **720** may be provided to system controller **700** via a machine-readable signal medium (not shown).

System controller **700** may also include connections to one or more sensors **732**, such as rotor-position sensor **640** for sensing the rotational position of rotor **608**, among other things. Such sensor system(s) **732**, including any analog-to-digital converters that may be needed, can be interfaced to bus **712** via any of a variety of interfaces (not shown) including, but not limited to, a serial interface, a parallel interface, a game port, a USB interface, a FIREWIRE interface, a direct interface to bus **712**, and any combinations thereof. Alternatively, in one example, a user of system controller **700** may enter commands and/or other information into the controller via an input device, such as wireless user-interface device **644** of FIG. 6, and/or another input device, such as an alphanumeric input device (e.g., a keyboard), a pointing device, a joystick, a gamepad, an audio input device (e.g., a microphone, a voice response system, etc.), a cursor control device (e.g., a mouse), a touchpad, an optical scanner, touchscreen, and any combinations thereof.

A user may also input commands and/or other information to system controller **700** via storage device **724** (e.g., a removable disk drive, a flash drive, etc.) and/or a network interface device **736**. A network interface device, such as network interface device **736** may be utilized for connecting system controller **700** to one or more of a variety of networks, such as network **740**, and one or more remote devices **744** connected thereto. Examples of a network interface device include, but are not limited to, a network interface card, a modem, and any combination thereof. Examples of a network include, but are not limited to, a wide area network (e.g., the Internet, an enterprise network), a local area network (e.g., a network associated with an office, a building, a campus or other relatively small geographic space), a telephone network, a direct connection between two computing devices, and any combinations thereof. A network, such as network **740**, may employ a wired and/or a wireless mode of communication. In general, any network topology may be used. Information (e.g., data, software **720**, etc.) may be communicated to and/or from system controller **700** via network interface device **744**.

System controller **700** may further include a video display adapter **748** for communicating a displayable image to a display device **752**. Examples of a display device include, but are not limited to, a liquid crystal display (LCD), a cathode ray tube (CRT), a plasma display, and any combinations thereof. In addition to display device **752**, system controller **700** may include a connection to components of servicing control system **604**, such as current/phase controller **628**, rotor-position sensor **640**, pony motor **636**, etc., via one or more other peripheral output interface(s) **756**. Examples of a peripheral interface include, but are not limited to, a serial port, a USB connection, a FIREWIRE connection, a parallel connection, a wireless connection, and any combinations thereof.

FIGS. 8-11 illustrate several implementations of the systems and procedures presented above, in the context of wind power units (WPU), which can have large electrical power generators that can benefit from the disclosed systems and procedures. Referring first to FIG. 8, this figure illustrates a large (e.g., 1 MW or larger) WPU **800**. In this example, WPU

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800 is a direct-drive unit that includes a large-diameter (e.g., 4 m or greater) PM-type generator **804** that is generally configured like machines **100**, **400**, **600** above, but with more PMs (not shown) and more core-windings (not shown). Consequently, the electrical characteristics of generator **804** are different from machines **100**, **400**, **600**. In addition, the number and locations of the stator modules (here modules **808A-X**) in generator **804** can be different from the number of stator modules **408A-H**, **612A-X** shown in FIGS. 4A and 6, respectively. Consequently, the number and/or location of corresponding service positions of the rotor of generator **804** may likewise be different. As is well known, other components of WPU **800** include a support tower **812** and a wind turbine **816** that includes a plurality of blades, here three blades **820A-C**, secured to a central hub **824** that is directly attached to the rotor **828** of generator **804**.

Despite the differences between generator **804** and machines **100**, **400**, **600**, above, WPU **800** includes a servicing control system **832** that is largely the same as servicing control system **604** of FIG. 6, except primarily for the differences in positional information data stored therein due to physical and/or electrical differences between generator **804** and machine **600** mentioned above. (It is noted that while servicing control system **832** is shown schematically in FIG. 8, in some embodiments, the control system can simply be included in the control equipment provided for controlling the operation of WPU **800**.) Even though differences may exist, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate how to locate stator modules **808A-X** of generator **804**, how to determine the necessary service positions for those stator modules and how to design servicing control system **832** to control the generator by energizing its stator to control the position of the rotor in connection with removing, installing and/or replacing ones of the stator modules in a manner consistent with the systems and procedures described above relative to FIGS. 1-7. In one example, a stator-module replacement tool **836** moveably engaged with stator frame **840** of generator **804** and affixed to rotor **824** in the manner of stator-module replacement tool **432** of FIG. 4 can be used for inserting and/or removing ones of the stator modules of generator **804**. Consequently, a same or similar procedure similar to procedure **500** described above relative to FIG. 5 can be implemented in replacing any of the stator modules of generator **804**.

FIG. 9 illustrates a WPU **900** that is virtually identical to WPU **800** of FIG. 8, except that instead of the stator-module replacement tool being mounted directly to the rotor and stator frame of generator **904**, in FIG. 9 the stator-module replacement tool **908** is mounted to the hub **912** of the wind turbine **916** that is coupled to the rotor of the generator. Because WPU **900** is a direct-drive unit, hub **912** rotates in unison with the rotor of generator **904** so that the same effect can be achieved with implementing, in WPU **900**, the systems and procedures described relative to FIGS. 1-7 as is achieved in implementing those systems and procedures in WPU **800** of FIG. 8. Further information regarding the physical configuration of WPU **900** and hub-mounted stator-module replacement tool **908** can be found in FIG. 6 and corresponding explanation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/240,756, titled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SERVICING A HORIZONTAL-AXIS WIND POWER UNIT" and filed on the same date as the present application, which is incorporated herein by reference for its pertinent teachings. Further information regarding how WPU **900** can be controlled for servicing the stator modules of generator **904** can readily be learned from FIGS. 1-7 of the present disclosure and the corresponding foregoing explanations.

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Whereas FIGS. 1-9 are directed to positioning a certain point on a rotor of a machine relative to one or more points fixed relative to the stator of the machine (in the foregoing examples, the various service positions of stator modules **408A-H**, **612A-X** (FIGS. 4 and 6, respectively)), in alternative embodiments it may be desirable to position one or more service positions on a rotor relative to one or more points fixed relative to the stator. For example, in the context of machine **100** of FIG. 1 above, a PM replacement tool (not shown) may be used to insert, remove and/or replace one or more of PMs **116A-P**. If the PM replacement tool is fixed relative to stator **108**, say at TDC, in this case each of the sixteen locations of PMs **116A-P** becomes a service position relative to the fixed PM replacement tool. This is illustrated in FIG. 10 with machine **1000**.

Referring now to FIG. 10, it is seen that machine **1000** is identical to machine **100** of FIG. 1. Machine **1000** of FIG. 10 is, for convenience, also nearly identical to machines **400**, **600** of FIGS. 4A and 6, respectively. The only important difference between FIG. 10 and each of FIGS. 4A and 6 is that in FIG. 10 the service positions SP1-SP16 correspond respectively to the sixteen locations of PMs **1004**, whereas in FIG. 4A service positions SP1-SP8 correspond respectively to stator modules **408A-H** and in FIG. 6 service positions SP1-SP24 correspond respectively to stator modules **612A-X**. Consequently, in the case of FIG. 10, service positions SP1-SP16 are relative to rotor **1008**, rather than stator **1012**. Other than that, the basic concepts of controllably positioning a rotor relative to a stator of a machine as described above relative to FIGS. 1-7 are applicable and/or adaptable to positioning, in this example, each of PMs **1004** (i.e., each of service positions SP1-SP16) at the TDC **1116** location required for servicing the PMs. It is recognized that due to the particular arrangement of PMs **1004** and the phasing of stator **1012** that the currents applied to the stator may be more complex than the examples provided above relative to FIGS. 1-6. However, the additional complexity should not be outside the level of ordinary skill in the art.

FIG. 11 illustrates an example setting for machine **1000** and the PM removal concept mentioned in conjunction therewith. As seen in FIG. 11, machine **1000** is implemented primarily as an electrical power generator **1100** of a WPU **1104**, that also includes a support tower **1108**, a wind turbine **1112** and a nacelle **1116**. During servicing of generator **1100** that requires removal or replacement of one or more PMs **1004** (FIG. 10) of the generator, a PM replacement tool **1120** is fixedly secured to nacelle **1116**. For details of a PM replacement tool suitable for use as PM replacement tool **1120**, the reader is referred to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/240,756, titled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SERVICING A HORIZONTAL-AXIS WIND POWER UNIT," mentioned above, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/543,153, titled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PERMANENT MAGNET ATTACHMENT IN AN ELECTROMECHANICAL MACHINE" filed on Aug. 18, 2009, each of which is incorporated by reference herein for its teachings on the subject. As can be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art, when a particular one of PMs **1004** (FIG. 10) of generator **1100** needs servicing, a user could use a servicing control system **1124** similar to servicing control system **604** of FIG. 6 to command the system to position that PM (and, consequently, the corresponding service position) precisely at TDC where PM replacement tool **1120** is located. At that point, it may be desirable to secure rotor **1008** (FIG. 10) to PM replacement tool **1120** while the tool is being operated. When servicing of the particular one of PMs **1004** (FIG. 10) is done, PM replace-

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ment tool **1120** may be unfastened from rotor **1008** (FIG. **10**) if previously fastened, and further servicing or other work can be performed.

It is noted that while the foregoing examples involve replacement tools for inserting and removing stator modules and PMs from, respectively, stators and rotors, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that there may be other tools and other service devices that can be used for servicing various components or parts of the corresponding machine. Consequently, the present disclosure should be read more broadly than encompassing only stator-module and PM replacement tools.

Exemplary embodiments have been disclosed above and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, omissions and additions may be made to that which is specifically disclosed herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of servicing a machine having a stator and a rotor that includes a rotational axis, the method comprising: providing a service device operatively configured for servicing the machine, wherein the rotor of the machine has a service position associated with the service device; energizing the machine so as to position and maintain the rotor in the service position about the rotational axis; and when the rotor is in the service position as a result of said energizing, servicing the machine using the service device; wherein said providing the service device includes fixedly engaging the rotor of the machine with the service device so that the entirety of the service device is angularly fixed relative to the rotor and pivotable about the rotational axis of the rotor in response to movement of the rotor about the rotational axis, wherein:
 - the machine has a stator and said providing the service device includes providing a stator servicing device;
 - the stator comprises a plurality of replaceable stator modules and said providing the stator servicing device includes providing a stator module installation/removal tool configured for installing and removing ones of the plurality of replaceable stator modules;
 - the method further comprises, prior to said energizing, rotating the rotor to a position proximate the service position, wherein said rotating the rotor includes exciting the stator in a manner that rotates the rotor to the position proximate the service position.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the machine is a component of a wind power unit having a hub and said providing the service device includes attaching the service device to the hub.
3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said engaging the rotor of the machine includes mechanically coupling the service device to the rotor.
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said servicing the machine includes replacing one of the plurality of replaceable stator modules using the stator module installation/removal tool.
5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the stator has a stator frame supporting the plurality of replaceable stator modules and the method further includes, before said servicing and after said energizing, temporarily securing the installation/removal tool to the stator frame, and, after said servicing, un-securing the installation/removal tool from the stator frame.

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6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of replaceable stator modules has a plurality of corresponding respective required replacement tool positions and said energizing includes exciting the stator so that the service position corresponds to one of the plurality of required replacement tool positions.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein said rotating the rotor includes rotating the rotor to within 2 mechanical degrees of the service position.

8. A method according to claim 1 wherein the machine is an electrical power generator of a wind power unit.

9. A method of servicing a machine having a stator and a rotor that includes a rotational axis, the method comprising: providing a service device operatively configured for servicing the machine, wherein the rotor of the machine has a service position associated with the service device; energizing the machine so as to position and maintain the rotor in the service position about the rotational axis; and when the rotor is in the service position as a result of said energizing, servicing the machine using the service device;

wherein:

- said providing the service device includes fixedly engaging the rotor of the machine with the service device so that the entirety of the service device is angularly fixed relative to the rotor and pivotable about the rotational axis of the rotor in response to movement of the rotor about the rotational axis;
 - the machine has a stator and said providing the service device includes providing a stator servicing device;
 - the stator comprises a plurality of replaceable stator modules and said providing the stator servicing device includes providing a stator module installation/removal tool configured for installing and removing ones of the plurality of replaceable stator modules; and
 - the plurality of replaceable stator modules has a plurality of corresponding respective required replacement tool positions and said energizing includes exciting the stator so that the service position corresponds to one of the plurality of required replacement tool positions.
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the machine is a component of a wind power unit having a hub and said providing the service device includes attaching the service device to the hub.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein said engaging the rotor of the machine includes mechanically coupling the service device to the rotor.

12. A method according to claim 9, wherein said servicing the machine includes replacing one of the plurality of replaceable stator modules using the stator module installation/removal tool.

13. A method according to claim 9, further comprising, prior to said energizing, rotating the rotor to a position proximate the service position.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein said rotating the rotor includes exciting the stator in a manner that rotates the rotor to the position proximate the service position.

15. A method according to claim 13, wherein said rotating the rotor to the position proximate the service position includes using a pony motor.

16. A method according to claim 13, wherein said rotating the rotor includes rotating the rotor to within 2 mechanical degrees of the service position.

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17. A method according to claim 13, wherein said rotating the rotor includes energizing the machine in a manner that rotates the rotor to the position proximate the service position.

18. A method according to claim 9, wherein the stator has a stator frame supporting the plurality of replaceable stator modules and the method further includes, before said servicing and after said energizing, temporarily securing the installation/removal tool to the stator frame, and, after said servicing, un-securing the installation/removal tool from the stator frame.

19. A method according to claim 9, wherein the machine is an electrical power generator of a wind power unit.

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